

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Bank of Virginia having assigned all its effects to S. C. Tardy and D. J. Saunders, as trustees, these gentlemen have instructed the officers of the bank in each city where a branch of the bank was located to notify all persons indebted to the bank, whose debts originated prior to July 1st, 1861, to make payment without delay in national currency, and that the notes of the bank or branches will no longer be received in payment of such debt.

The late severe rain storms prevailing in the mountain ranges of Virginia and North Carolina have swollen all the streams and rivers and occasioned extensive freshets. A heavy freshet in the James River for the past three days overflowed the Rocketts and prevented the steamers from landing at the wharves, but the freshet is now subsiding. All the rivers flowing into the Chesapeake have risen several feet higher than usual.

The Dismal Swamp has been flooded by the rains, driving the bears and other wild animals from their lairs in the bushes and dense forest. Large numbers of the bears have been seen prowling around the edge of the swamp in quest of food, occasionally making a bold dash on the barn yards of the farmers and committing depredations on their live stock.

The President, yesterday, transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Mr. N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the place of Louis V. Boggs, rejected by the Senate; also, the name of James Wortham, of Tennessee, for the Southern Superintendency of Indian Affairs, in the place of Wm. Byers, of Arkansas, rejected by the Senate.

Philip Francis Thomas previously nominated by the Conservative Caucus, was yesterday elected by the Legislature of Maryland, U. S. Senator from that State.

The "strike" of the ship carpenters in New York, has ended in the reduction of the wages of the workmen, and their acceptance of the reduction.

The New Orleans correspondent says that Mr. J. D. DeBow is dead, notwithstanding the contradiction. We now let Mr. DeBow rest.

Yesterday was the coldest of the season in St. Paul, Minnesota, the thermometer standing 25 degrees below zero.

A public meeting at Pottsville, Pa., has passed resolutions in favor of impeaching the President.

The colored people of Portsmouth, Va., have a candidate for mayor.

## EUROPE.

LATEST BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Our advices from Europe by the cable are to yesterday. The Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute which the Sultan had levied on the people of that country to aid in carrying on the war against Crete.

The proposed reduction of cable tolls has failed, in consequence of the refusal of the original Atlantic Telegraph Company to agree to the measure.

All is quiet in Ireland. A number of Fenians have been arrested at Limerick. Placards have been posted in Clonmel forbidding people to pay their rents.

The Austrian Government has issued orders to strengthen the military posts on the Serbian frontier.

Count Bismarck has been challenged by one of the Deputies from Hanover in the new German Parliament for words spoken in debate. The banks at Amsterdam and Berlin have reduced their rates of discount to three per cent.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was passed for a survey of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. A resolution of inquiry was agreed to as to the number of persons employed in the assessment of direct taxes in the Southern States, how much is paid them, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with. The Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the House supplemental bill to the reconstruction bill, which was laid over under the rule.

In the House of Representatives, Senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Mr. Peabody, and ordering a gold medal to be presented to him, was taken up, an amendment to strike out the provision for a medal rejected, and the resolution passed. The Senate joint resolution appropriating the sum of one million of dollars for the relief of destitute persons in the South was then taken up, and a long discussion took place, in which a number of members participated, and various amendments were proposed. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offering an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be expended under the Secretary of War, for relief of widows and children of Union soldiers who were starved in Southern prisons; and he proceeded to deliver a characteristic speech in favor of this amendment. The subject is still pending.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church closed its session on yesterday. After the transaction of much business in relation to the affairs of the Church, and an address from Bishop Pierce, the Appointments for the ensuing year were read:

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—J. S. Martin, Presiding Elder.—Washington City—Wm. V. Tudon. Alexandria—W. E. Munsey; J. C. Kummer, City Missionary. Mount Carmel—L. D. Nixon. Loudoun—John Landstreet, L. H. Crenshaw. Hillsborough—E. L. Kreglo. Leesburg—S. Rogers. Farmville—J. J. Maxwell. Fairfax—A. B. Dolly. J. S. Gardner, supernumerary. Warrenton—J. D. Blackwell. John T. James, Fauquier—L. M. Madison. Fredericksburg—F. C. Tebbis. Mount Vernon—C. G. Lintineum. Stafford—H. E. Johnson. St. Mary's—Thos. W. Brown. Charles—J. M. Grandin. Prince George's—P. B. Smith. Bladensburg—S. H. Griffith. South River—J. H. Temple. Prince William—To be supplied.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church assembled yesterday. Rev. Dr. John J. Murray was elected President. Committees were appointed, and the examination of the characters of ministers proceeded with.

BIG SALE OF A FARM.—The farm of Thornton C. Pendleton, Esq., in Clarke county, near the Jefferson line, was disposed of last week by Mr. Michie, of Cumberland county, Pa., for the round sum of \$50,000—being an average of \$115 per acre. The terms of sale are \$10,000 in cash, \$15,000 in one year, and \$25,000 in ten years. The length of time given on the last payment, was at Mr. Pendleton's own instance, he refusing to receive it sooner. This we consider about the best sale of land we have heard of. The place, however, is well improved and desirably located.—*Charleston Spirit of Desires.*

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER says:—"The advocates of colored suffrage do not seem to have a very exalted opinion of the ability of the black man to take care of himself. Mr. Wilson wants him protected against the schemes of claim agents, and proposes to charge of the money due every colored soldier, and put it by law in the hands of a trust company. It would be amusing to observe how gentlemen contradict themselves about the black man's capacity if it did not involve such sordid interests. It is seriously proposed to have the Government guard the funds of those who it is claimed have not wit enough to keep from being swindled, by the very same men who have formally declared by legislative enactment that they shall be invested with the right of suffrage."

The Richmond Whig says:—"Business drags heavily in the two Houses of the General Assembly. It is not surprising, under all the circumstances, that the members cannot pluck up spirit to go through the drudgery of business. We are inclined to think that the best thing they can do, after passing some of the more important measures before them, and after getting a clear insight into political affairs, is to adjourn." We do not think it at all necessary that the Legislature should remain in session in Richmond, to be getting a "clear insight into political affairs." A very "clear insight" would be hard to be obtained from any position—but the "darkness only is visible" at Richmond, or any other place in Virginia.

There is much excitement in Richmond, and the adjacent country, in consequence of the discovery of the dead body of a murdered woman, in the woods, in Henrico county. The body, it is said, has been identified as that of one Jennie Edwards who was married shortly after the evacuation to a Federal soldier. On the 17th of last month she left her home for Norfolk in company with a man named Hinckman and two women, named Lizze Miller and Mary White.

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Everybody—even the most earnest advocates of the talked of State Convention by Legislative call—now rejoice that the delay in the House of Delegates prevented action, at least for the present. The Richmond Enquirer remarks correctly that the recent proceedings in Congress now show that it never was the design to allow the State Legislatures to take the management of the matter.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 14.—Gold to-day, 134.

THE AMENDED "SUPPLEMENTARY" BILL.—We publish the proposed Amended Supplementary Reconstruction bill, as reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee. The proposed amendment substitutes for the oath of sincere attachment to the Union and the Government, the declaration that the affiant is not excluded from the right to vote by the fifth and sixth sections of the act of March 2d. The voter will, nevertheless, be compelled to swear that not only will he himself "obey the laws of the United States" to the best of his ability, but that he will "engage all others" to such obedience. The registers and judges of the elections are required to take the "iron-clad oath" (so-called) of July 2d, 1862. In many of the counties in the States subjected to the operation of this bill, hardly a resident can be found qualified to act as register or judge. The elections, therefore, must of necessity be held by the subordinates of the General in command.

The National Intelligencer says:—"The advocates of colored suffrage do not seem to have a very exalted opinion of the ability of the black man to take care of himself. Mr. Wilson wants him protected against the schemes of claim agents, and proposes to charge of the money due every colored soldier, and put it by law in the hands of a trust company. It would be amusing to observe how gentlemen contradict themselves about the black man's capacity if it did not involve such sordid interests. It is seriously proposed to have the Government guard the funds of those who it is claimed have not wit enough to keep from being swindled, by the very same men who have formally declared by legislative enactment that they shall be invested with the right of suffrage."

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The Amended Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee a substitute for the House "supplementary bill to the reconstruction bill," and asked for the immediate consideration of the same, but Mr. Howard objecting, it goes over under the rules. It is as follows:

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted etc., That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government in the rebel States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county or parish of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not excluded from the right to vote by the fifth and sixth sections of said 'Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States'; that I will support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States and that I will, to the best of my ability, encourage all others to do the same, so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such constitution; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 4. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as herein specified, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 5. That all elections in the States mentioned in said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

Sec. 6. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made, by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized, or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 8. That the word article, in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the Senate, on Friday, the joint resolution of thanks to Mr. George Peabody for his donation to the cause of education, which had passed the House and was not reached by the Senate at the time of the adjournment of the late session, was taken up and unanimously passed.

In the House of Delegates, Senate bill to provide for the inspection of flour, reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Mining with an amendment, which was agreed to; and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The bill prescribes that all flour brought into the State and offered for sale shall be re-viewed and have the Virginia inspection mark thereon, and a penalty of five dollars per barrel is to be imposed on all persons violating the law.

The bill relating to the Alexandria Canal Railroad was passed.

The bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to enable the State Immigration Board to carry out the objects for which they were organized, after considerable debate, was passed over, in order to enable the members to inform themselves as to its provisions.

CHEAP STOCKINGS AND GLOVES.—Another lot of those very cheap Stockings—Also children's Hosiery of all sizes and qualities; ladies' misses and children's Gloves, new styles; a large assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery, English, German and American, of all sizes; Suspenders, Linen and Paper Collars, Shirt Bosoms, hemmed and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neckties, with many other desirable goods. Call and examine, at No. 170 King street.

ROBERT L. WOOD.

LETTER FROM FAUQUIER COUNTY. (Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WARRENTON, March 10.—Any one returning to this ancient borough, after an absence of a year or more, will, I think, remark the altered appearance, even in the countenances of the cheerful acquaintances and jovial friends, of former times.

Alas! what a change has taken place! After the war, when tired of strife and scenes of carnage and war, accepting a peace which the conqueror dictated, in good faith, they eschewed politics, and devoted themselves to repair, as far as their small means would allow, the damages which had been inflicted on them, striving to save enough from the wreck of their fortunes to enable their families to live comfortably. And, more orderly, law abiding citizens than the people of Virginia, never living. Go in the Criminal Courts of the State; look in the dockets and you can scarcely find one ex-rebel soldier indicted for a criminal offense. Compare this state of society with that of the north. You can scarcely pick up a daily paper without reading accounts of horrible murders, embezzlements and frauds there, which have become so common as to excite no comment. And now the reward is what we see around us!

To a serious and reflecting mind this state of things is dreadful! Should the threatened confiscation bill pass, what then? There are sometimes when life itself ceases to be desirable. But, let me turn to other matters.

There is a tolerable business, especially, however, to have been so scarce in this community. The merchants of the town recently held a meeting, in which resolutions were passed to adhere to the cash system in the future, and gives promise of a splendid crop. There is not much difficulty in getting good hands; the freedmen seem now willing or ready to work, and but for the threatened evils which prevent the farmer from employing his whole capital in the improvement of his lands, a few years would suffice to enable him to repair his previous misfortunes.

We take great interest in the affairs of Alexandria, and ardently hope yet for the continuance of Alexandria in Virginia, and the future prosperity of your city.

A. H.

CASE OF SURRATT.—"It is stated that the same questions will arise in the trial of John H. Suratt which arose in that of Frank Knapp, for the murder of White, in Salem, more than thirty years ago, and upon which Webster made his famous argument. By the old Maryland law, existing now in the District of Columbia—as in Massachusetts, when Knapp was tried, but since altered by statute there—an accessory cannot be convicted till after his principal has been tried and convicted. As Booth has never been convicted, Suratt cannot be convicted as accessory to the murder, and can only be convicted as principal by proving him present, or so near as to be able to render assistance if needed. It was the general opinion of the bar of Massachusetts at the time that Webster's wonderful argument, not the law, hung Knapp near to the scene of the murder of Lincoln the evidence will bring Suratt, remains for the trial to show. If, as is generally understood, he was no nearer than New York, it is difficult to see how he can be convicted of the capital offence—let it not be that, then, under peculiar law in question, he can be convicted of nothing. It would be singular indeed if Suratt could be indicted to Sergeant Boston Corbett for the preservation of his neck."

Feb 27—lawyer JOHN F. JOHNSON.

There is much glad tidings of joy to all. To young and old, to great and to small. The beauty which once was so precious and rare. Is free for all, and all may be fair.

BY THE USE OF

CHATELLERS WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL. For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation for giving the skin a beautiful, porcelain tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Saltiness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly leading the complexion to its natural color, and being perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisians as indispensable to a perfect complexion. Upon the face of a lady who used it during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of an order, by BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 15, River street, Thos. N. C.

A MERICAN CHAMPION PATENT WRINGER AND WASHING MACHINE. Time and Labor Saved.

We have taken the agency of this justly celebrated machine. Housekeepers are particularly requested to call and examine it for themselves, whether desiring to purchase or not. By its use the washing of a large family can be done in one fourth of the ordinary time, and with comparatively little or no labor. It is perfectly simple, and not at all liable to get out of repair. A child is strong enough to work it, and it washes the clothes beautifully, and will not half the wear that they are subjected to by ordinary ways. It will be looked on with pride by one day to parties desiring to purchase. The following are the manufacturer's prices, at which we hold them: For Washing Machine and Wringer complete, \$22; Washing Machine alone, \$15; Wringer alone, \$8. NIXON & CO., Agents, No. 145, King street.

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